

Ex. #1813

Doc. No. 5522

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CHRISTIAN HINDRIK WENSVEEN, being duly sworn, gives the following evidence:

My full name is Christian Hindrik Wensveen.

Prior to the war I was a member of the Militia. I was taken prisoner in Makassar and remained in the camp at Makassar for 1½ years. I was arrested because I had been seen with Cortmans, my colonel. I was taken to the Japanese Gestapo House on 8 June 1943 and remained there until 30 September 1943. I was put into a cell 2½ metres long and 2 metres wide; there were eight people altogether in this cell. We were made to sit up and were not allowed to speak at all during the day but at about 8 o'clock at night if the sentry was good he would let us lay down until 7 o'clock on the following morning, when we had breakfast. The food was very bad and insufficient in quantity. We had no food at all for the first three days and after that we received only a handful of rice twice a day. All the other people were kept in the cell with me. I was beaten with a stick for 14 days all day long and also at night time. The Japanese wanted me to give information and when I kept silence he continued to beat me. He hung me up by the feet and twisted me around and then let me go so that I spun around. When I was beaten I was standing with my hands above my head. For the first two days I was hung up by the feet for about five or ten minutes on each occasion. The Japanese responsible for this was named Oku. Nobody besides the Japanese and myself was present at the time. The Japanese would also beat us if we told them we were not being treated well. Oku also burnt me under the arms with a cigarette lighter and also beat me about the face with his fists. He made me sign a document which he would not translate for me and I also had to put my thumb print on a blank paper; what he wrote above it I do not know.

While I was in this prison camp I saw many people beaten, including a woman, Mrs. Parimussa. The Japanese called me over and when I went inside the building I saw this woman tied with her hands behind her back. The Japanese told us that we all must watch what he was about to do. He pulled up her clothes and pushed a stick into her private parts; this was done in front of all the people present. She was also slapped and when she was released she fell down. My wife then took her to her cell; she was in the same prison camp. The Japanese responsible for this was Simitsu.

I saw my wife hit with a stick by Monabe but I took the stick from him and told him we did not beat women. Mrs. Marks was also beaten but I do not know the Japanese responsible although I think he was a sergeant-major. I could identify him. One of the Indonesians, Maedoe, also beat the prisoners; he was promoted by the Japanese to the position of sentry and he gave the men much less food than they needed. Other Japanese guards at the camp were Mizaka, Yamasaki and Nakashima, who was a particularly bad fellow. He used to beat the prisoners without reason, both with his hands and with a stick. One Japanese sergeant was very good to us and very kind to the women; he never beat any of the prisoners. The sick men at the camp were not given any medical treatment.

I then went over to the Japanese military prison and remained there until 5 October 1944. This was a very bad prison and we were very much overcrowded. When I was there there were more than 100 prisoners, 10 of whom died from dysentery and beri beri. Sick men were not given any food for two or three days and they died also from starvation as well as dysentery and beri beri. One particularly bad sentry was Watanabe. He tied us up in a sitting position and if we moved at all he would beat us. Many prisoners were treated in this manner. They were beaten with sticks and sometimes with the flat of a sword.

On 5 October 1944 I went to the Indonesian prison at Liensiebu, where I remained until 24 June 1945. I told the sentries there not to beat me because when the war was over I would remember them, and as a result they were a bit afraid of me. One Indonesian guard named Abdul Hamid used to sneer at us. The food at the camp was not very bad; we received rice for two months and after that we were given maize. Many of the prisoners suffered from dysentery. One of the Japanese, Sumi, who was a good man, put me in charge of the kitchen and the health of the men improved then. Many had ulcers and medicines were very scarce.

I then went to Makale and stayed there until 13 August 1945. I was locked in a room there. In the morning we were allowed to go to the lavatory but we had no water. We received food twice a day and it was insufficient in quantity; we received only rice and maize. Medicines could not be obtained for those suffering from malaria. There were 13 of us in the room and two women also had been brought to Makale. Yabe was in charge of this prison camp.

When I was in the Tokel Tai prison at Makassar, we were sometimes not allowed to go to the lavatory for three or four days and then only for two minutes. We used to have small tins in the cell which we emptied when we went to the lavatory. We were not allowed to use soap or to wash at all.

In December 1943 I was taken to the Japanese headquarters in Makassar and was there questioned and beaten with a stick and punched by a Japanese Lieutenant (Junior Grade). I was handcuffed when I was beaten. I had to hold a can of water out in front of me on another occasion and the Japanese also screwed a stick into my foot. I was given rice three times a day which amounted to a smaller quantity than we received in the two meals previously and was totally insufficient.

I certify that the above evidence is true and correct.

Taken and sworn before me)
")
at Makassar on 25 October)
1945.)
/s/)
Commissioner)

證據書類 第五五三號

EXHIBIT NO. 1813

5522.

「リスヤン・インドリフ・ウエス・アイ・ン」に、我々宣稱する後、
地中證言する。

Doc. #

私、姓名ヲ略サズ「リスヤン・インドリフ・ウエス・アイ・ン」
ト言ハス。

Evidentiary

戰前、私、義勇軍、員トナリマス。私、ガハ、捕虜トナリ、
同地收容所ニテ事ヲ居リマス。私、ツ、ア、大佐ト一所ニ居
リテ見エシキヲ逮捕サタマス。私、一九四三年六月、自、日本、
分ニターボウ・ハ、ス、入リシテ、其、處ニ一九四三年、九月三十日迄
居リマス。私、長サ二米、幅二米、高さ二米、此、處ニテ
ある一所ニテ、居リマス。吾、ハ、田中、ニテ、居、テ、ハ、
ア、リ、又、一切、話、ス、事、又、許、サ、レ、タ、リ、然、レ、モ、夜、八、時、頃
ニ、ト、吾、ハ、人、ノ、手、ヲ、取、テ、時、定、權、ニ、事、ヲ、許、サ、レ、タ、リ、朝、方、
朝食、ヲ、持、テ、食物、非常、粗、劣、ト、會、ニ、不、意、食、テ、吾、ハ、最、初、三、日
間、全、然、食物、ヲ、食、ハ、ズ、其、後、吾、ハ、日、三、回、握、リ、米、飯、ヲ、食、ハ、ル、他
人、連、當、所、ニ、居、テ、ハ、私、ハ、日、間、日、中、夜、ヲ、睡、カ、ル、
ニ、日、本、人、ハ、私、ニ、情報、ヲ、告、セ、タ、リ、テ、私、ハ、思、フ、所、ニ、依、テ、
カ、タ、私、ハ、足、ヲ、吊、リ、下、ノ、身、体、ヲ、シ、メ、テ、カ、タ、リ、テ、
ニ、ミ、テ、打、擲、サ、レ、タ、リ、私、爾、ヲ、頭、上、ニ、戴、キ、テ、居、タ、リ、最、初、一、回、間、
ハ、同、付、五、分、間、是、ヲ、續、キ、テ、吊、リ、下、ケ、ル、事、ハ、事、ヲ、受、テ、日、本、人、
名、ニ、テ、カ、タ、リ、テ、日、本、人、ハ、私、ハ、誰、カ、様、事、ヲ、シ、タ、リ、

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此処ハ非常ニ悪イ所ナリ。余リニ多ク入レ過ギテ居リマシタ。
私ガ其処ニ居タ時ニハ百名以上ノ捕虜ガ居リ、其ノ中十名ガ赤
痢ト脚氣デ死亡シマシタ。病人ニハ二三日間ハ食物ガ与ヘラセ
セデシタ。其レデスカラ彼等ノ死因ニハ赤痢ヤ脚氣ト同様ニ
飢餓モアリマス。

特ニ悪イ人ノ衛兵ハ渡辺ト云フデシタ。彼ハ吾々ヲ腰ヲ掛
タ徳傳リ付ケ若シテモ動クト叩キマシタ。多數ノ捕虜
ガ此ノ様ナ目ニ會ヒマシタ。彼等ハ棒ヲ叩カレタリ又時ニハ劍
平タイ部分デ叩カレタリマシタ。

一九四四年十月五日ニ、私ハ民政部ニ在ル「インドネシア」人利務所
ニ行キ其処ニ一九四五年六月二十四日迄居マシタ。其処ノ衛兵ニ
私ハ戦争ガ終リテモ君等ヲ觀エテ居ルノタカラ、私ヲ打ツナト
云ツテヤリマシタ。其ノ結果彼等ハ私ヲ少し怖レマシタ。「インド
ネシア」人ノ一人「アブドゥル・ハミッド」ト云フ者ハ吾々ヲヨク嘲笑
シタモノデス。此ノ收容所ノ食物ハサウ悪クハアリマセデシタ。二
月ノ間ハ米ヲ支給サレ、其後ハ玉蜀黍ヲ与ヘラシマシタ。多數
ノ捕虜ガ亦痢ニ罹リマシタ。「スミ」ト云フ一人ノ日本人ハ善良
ナ者デ、私ニ炊火ヲ授持タセマシタ。其レカラ後ハ各人ノ健康ハ
増進シマシタ。多數ノ人達ニ腫物ガ出来マシタガ、藥ハ極ク少シ
シカアリマセデシタ。

No. 3

其後私ハ「マカシ」ニ行キマシタ。ソシテ一九四五年八月十三日迄
其処ニ居マシタ。其処デハ私ハ「ツ」部屋ニ閉ダシテ居リマシタ。

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朝、吾々ハ便所ニ行ク事ヲ許サシマシタガ、水ハアリマセンデシタ。
 吾々ハ一日ニ食モラヒマシタガ、量ハ不充足デシタ。吾々ハ米ト玉蜀黍
 泰ダク受取ツタデシタ。「マウリヤ」ニ懼ッテ居ル者モ藥ヲモラ
 センデシタ。吾々ハツノ部屋ニ十三人入ラシテ居リ、婦人モ三名アリ
 ニ連レテ来ラシマシタ。「ヤベ」ト云フ者が此ノ收容所ヲ受持ツタ人デス。
 私ガ「マカッサル」ノ「トケイ、タイ」刑務所ニ入ラシテ居タ時ハ、吾々ハ
 三四日間便所ニ行ク事ヲ許サシカツタ事が時々アリマス。許サ
 レテモ僅クニ二分間デシタ。監房内ニハ小サナ罐ガ備ヘ付ケラアリ、
 其ヲ便所ニ行ツタ時ニ空ケルノデス。吾々ハ石鹼ヲ使フ事或ハ
 身体ヲ洗フ事モ全ク許サシマセンデシタ。
 一九四三年十二月ニ私ハ「マカッサル」ニ在ツタ日本軍ノ司令部ニ連
 レテ行カレ、其処デ日本軍ノ少尉ニ尋問サレタリ、棒ヲ叩カレタリ、
 ブン殴ラレタリシマシタ。叩カレル時ニハ平鍔ガ掛ケラシマシタ。又或ル
 折ニハ水ノ入ツタ罐ヲ身体ノ前ニ捧ゲテ持ッテ居タケレバナリマ
 センデシタ。ソクシテ、日本人ハ又私ノ足ニ棒ヲネジ込シタノデシタ。
 私ハ一日ニ三回飯ヲモラヒマシタガ、其ノ量ハ以前ニ一日二回モラツタリ
 少量デ、全ク不充足ナモノデシタ。

余ハ上記ノ證據ノ眞実ニシテ且正確ナル事ヲ證ス。
 一九四五年十一月二十五日「マカッサル」ニテ余ノ面前ニテシタタメ誓
 言シタルモノナリ

No. 4

(署名) 判讀シ難シ
 「コミッシヨナリ」